DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong....To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Thursday Morning, April 28, 1864. [No. 96.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

—o—

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—o—

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MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms
etc., - - etc., - - - etc.,

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—o—

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☞ Mr. Ed. Parmenter is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

☞ Mr. L. W. A. Cole is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS

FROM

SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE.

DEPARTURES.

Eastern Mails.

For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 A. M. each day.

Western Mails.

For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M. each day.

Northern Mails.

For Bannock City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7-30 A. M.
For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 A. M.

Southern Mails.

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 A. M.
For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6-30 A. M.

ARRIVALS.

Eastern Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Northern Mails.

From Bannock City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 P. M.
From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Southern Mails.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.
From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.
From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

THE MODERN WIDOW'S LAMENT.

Flow on, my tears—my tears flow on;
My husband low is lain;
Oh, let me weep to ease my heart,
That I may—mate again.

Affection's cord, though now in twain,
For him who prized me dear,
If I may weep my sorrows off,
I'll very soon—re-pair.

Oh, bid me not control my grief,
Nor keep my feelings in;
Nor tell me, now to calm my woe,
For I have got—his "tin."

That face of his I cherished dear,
Is mine no more, you know;
So let me drain my bitter cup,
And get—another beau.

The night winds moan around his grave,
And sing a requiem sad;
And, while he's held in peaceful sleep,
I'll catch another—lad.

Then let my tears flow on in peace,
And as they gently flow
I'll bear—to some new manly breast—
The burden of my woe.

Oh, for the joy of vanished youth,
Which I with him did share!
Would that I had them back again
To give some—other dear.

The birds are stealing fast to rest,
The kittens seek the rug;
Oh, let me weep, for through my tears
I'll see some one—to hug!

All dark, all dark, the past appears,
Since he I loved is dead;
Oh, would my tears might quickly bring
Some soothing spark—to wed!

My breast is full; then why not weep
To calm this sadden'd heart?
For him, dear soul, I can but weep,
And find—his counterpart.

Then tell me not to check my grief;
Alas! I never can,
Until within his lonely couch
I place my—other man!

THE BEAUTY OF MARRIAGE.—In opening an old book, the other day, the first passage that my eye fell upon was this. I copy it entire, although I do not believe every word it contains. The old writer says: "Marriage has in it less of beauty, but more of safety, than single life; it hath more ease, but less danger; it is more merry and more sad; it is fuller of sorrows and fuller of joys; it lies under more burdens, but is supported by all the strengths of love and charity, and those burdens are delightful. Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms and fills cities and churches, and heaven itself. Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of the apple, dwells in perpetual sweetness, but sits alone and is confined, and dies in the singularity; but marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labors and unites into societies and republics, and sends out colonies, and feeds the world with delicacies, and obeys its ruler, and keeps order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interests of mankind in that state of good to which God hath designed the present constitution of the world."

Now you will admit that this is very terse and beautiful. It is quite like Barrow for compactness, and Jeremy Taylor for sweetness. But, as I said before, it is not all to be agreed to, particularly the statement that "marriage has in it less of beauty than the single life." There is hardly anything in the world so beautiful as the union of two loving hearts, that are united because of their love, and for no unworthier reason. There is hardly an augury of promise so auspicious as an early love that looks towards marriage as its faithful seal and signet. There is hardly any festival among men so genial and happy as a wedding day.

MORMONS IN NAUVOO.—The lapse of time has softened much of the prejudice of the people against Mormonism, and it is possible that a majority of that sect have abandoned many of the peculiar dogmas, in faith and practice, that made them the aversion and dread of more liberal minded people. Many Mormons have returned to this country, taking up their abode as quiet, orderly and industrious citizens, and are generally esteemed and respected by their immediate neighbors. There are some hundred or more families of Mormons, residents in Nauvoo and vicinity, who adhere to their faith and to Joseph Smith, the eldest son of the prophet. "Young Jo," as he is called, resides in a modest cottage on the bank of the river, but a few rods from the "mansion house." He is a quiet, unassuming man, endowed with no great brilliancy of mind, but rather above the ordinary standard of men in good, honest, common sense. Smith is regarded by many thousands of Mormons as the legitimate apostolic successor of his father; and there is now quietly gathering around him a numerous congregation, who attend his preaching and seek his counsel and guidance.

Smith's widow, now the wife of Maj. L. C. Bidamon, is still presiding over the domestic appointments of the "mansion house," as in her first husband's lifetime. Mrs. Bidamon has, doubtless, the most eventful history of any lady now living, and yet through all the vicissitudes that have followed her, in the prosperity and trouble incident to the rise and fall of Mormonism, and the circumstances surrounding her first husband's violent death, her form and features are but slightly touched by the finger of time, and she is yet a hale, pleasant lady, kindly, hospitable, and unassuming.—*Carthage* (Ill.) *Rep.*

A CALIFORNIA RIFLE MATCH.—The Monterey *Gazette* of 18th March says:

An affray took place at Bear Valley some ten days since, in which a man named Cardwell was shot and seriously wounded. The difficulty, as near as we can learn, originated about a game of cards, concerning which there was some misunderstanding between the parties, which led to hard words, and ended by Cardwell leaving the saloon in which they had been playing, threatening to get a weapon. Having armed himself with a shotgun, he returned and stationed himself outside of the saloon opposite the door. Luckett had in the meantime obtained a rifle, and stationed himself inside the builing, near the bar; and upon the appearance of his antagonist in a threatening attitude, he raised his weapon and fired. The ball hit Cardwell in the abdomen, below the navel, and came out below the right hip, inflicting a dangerous wound, though it is not considered fatal. The unfortunate man, at last accounts, was in a very precarious condition. Luckett was examined before a Justice of the Peace, and was acquitted.

☞ The return of almost the entire fleet of Georges' fishermen without serious loss, is a subject of universal congratulations. As a whole the voyages, though perilous, have been remunerative. In fact more real wealth has been landed from these vessels since Sunday, than was lost by the recent fire.

BREATHE THROUGH THE NOSE.—George Catlin, the famous painter and investigator of the habits and customs of Indian tribes, has recently published a pamphlet, entitled "The Breath of Life," in which he undertakes to demonstrate that the common practice of breathing through the mouth is very detrimental to health. He says that it is not a natural habit, for when God created man "He breathed the breath of life into man's nostrils," and why should he not *continue* to live by breathing it in the same manner? The mouth was made for the reception and mastication of food for the stomach and other purposes; but the nostrils, with their delicate and fibrous linings for purifying and warming the air in its passages, have been mysteriously constructed, and designed to stand guard over the lungs—to measure the air and equalize its draft during the hours of repose.

The atmosphere is nowhere pure enough for man's breathing until it has passed this mysterious refining process, and therefore the importance and danger of admitting it in an unnatural way, in double quantities upon the lungs, and charged with the surrounding epidemic or contagious infections of the moment. The impurities of the air which are arrested by the intricate organization and mucus in the nose are thrown out again from its interior barriers by the returning breath. The air which enters the lungs is as different from that which enters the nostrils as distilled water is different from the water in an ordinary cistern or frog-pond.

He argues that the habit of sleeping with open mouth is particularly hurtful; points out a number of diseases which are traceable to this cause, and among the rest ascribes the early decay of the teeth to it.—*The Moravian.*

THE ANTIQUITY OF CANNON.—No historian has ever given us the true epoch of the use of metallic cannon; it is certain, however, that they were in use about the middle of the fourteenth century. The Swedes used lead cannon between the years 1620 and 1632, which were lined on the inside by tubes of wood or copper, and secured on the outside by iron rings. The general opinion is that cannon were first made use of in 1336 or 1338. They were certainly used by the English in 1347 at the siege of Calais; and by the Venetians at Chiaggia in 1436, and in their war with the Genoese in 1394 and 1458, the Turks employed them. In the commencement of the fifteenth century, Maurice, of Switzerland, discovered a method of casting cannon whole, and boring them so as to draw out the interior at a single piece. In 1740 cannon were made of Iron at St. Petersburg, and balls of many pounds' weight were projected without injuring the pieces. Cannon took their name from the French word *canne*—a reed. Before their invention machines were used for throwing enormous stones; these were imitated from the Arabs, and called *ingenia*, whence engineer. The first cannon were made of wood, wrapped in numerous folds of linen, and well secured by iron hoops. Even to this day wooden cannon are said to be used by the Poles.

☞ "Doctor, are all excesses bad?" "Most assuredly they are." "Well, in almost every Atlantic city there is said to be an excess of females."

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1864.

A Dastardly Outrage.

We have received a communication from a respectable resident of Salt Lake City, detailing a series of mean outrages, which loudly call for public reprehension and severe punishment, if the dastardly authors can be detected. The communication sets forth that on Sunday night last, the 27th of April, certain miscreants came to a house on 2nd South Temple street, several blocks from Main street, removed the gate from its place and threw it violently into the yard. On one of the inmates going to the door, the cowardly villains, mean enough to be guilty, yet too timorous to face a single unarmed lady, ran off into the darkness. Afterwards they continued to annoy the occupants of the house during the night, by throwing clods of earth and filth upon the roof and porch, and against the doors. About midnight they were heard stealthily creeping about the premises, and the lady of the house fearing they intended burning some tents in the yard, came forth and went to a neighbor's for assistance. The vagabonds then decamped. Our correspondent says that "threats have repeatedly been made to burn these tents," and probably that was the main object of the villains on Sunday night. These annoyances and outrages are not the first experienced by the inmates of the house, but on frequent occasions heretofore they have been perpetrated.

When it is stated that the house mentioned is the usual home of the Josephite Missionary—Mr. Briggs—when in the city, and that the tents are used for a place of public worship by his church, the cause of these annoyances and miserable outrages is probably explained. But it betokens a mean spirit of persecution and paltry minds in those who could be guilty of such conduct.

The house is the residence of quiet, unobtrusive, respectable people, who interfere with nobody, and who are entitled to and should receive the same protection from the civil authorities as the most devout Saint in Utah. On the last occasion there was nobody in the house except a solitary lady, of which fact the cowardly miscreants were probably aware.

We have no language sufficiently strong to express our abhorrence of this system of petty annoyance and gross outrage, which culminated on Sunday night, or our detestation and contempt for the miserable scoundrels who resort to such means to vent their spite against those opposed to them in religious belief. But we give them—who ever they may be—fair warning that they can continue their pranks no longer with impunity. The next time they come like midnight ghouls or thieving burglars, they may meet with a reception they little dreamed of. Some of the property which they seem intent on destroying, belongs to the Government, and woe betide them if it should come to harm.

Such conduct is disgraceful to all concerned, is unworthy of men, and should be scorned by every honest person in the community. Our free institutions guarantee several things which some folks are quick to claim for themselves, but are slow to recognize for others. Among these may be mentioned the unquestionable right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, whether in the busy marts of the East, under the shadow of the dome of the Capitol, or in the heart of the Continent on the plains of Utah! protection to life, limb, liberty and property, and pursuit of any calling which does not interfere with the rights of others. These are some of the dearest rights pertaining to American citizenship, vouchsafed to all, guaranteed by the Constitution and Laws of the land, and protected by all the powers of the Government. We call upon the civil authorities of Salt Lake City to see to it that these outrages on peaceable citizens be stopped, and trust that the proper precautionary measures may at once be adopted. We understand that the facts have been or will be, laid before the city officers, and hope we shall not have occasion to refer to such matters again.

J. M. Thurmond.

In yesterday's VEDETTE appeared an article from the Lewiston (I. T.,) *Age*, headed a "Hard Customer," concerning one J. M. Thurmond, lately banished from Beaver Head by the Vigilance Committee. By a mischance the article appeared without the comments we desired to append to them. The gravamen of the charge against Mr. T. was, that he was banished from Bannack for being a "notorious secessionist." Some months since relying on what we heard from a passer-by, we unwittingly gave currency to a similar report Shortly afterwards, early in the winter, Mr. Thurmond, with others arrived in Salt Lake City, where he has been all winter. From him and others, in whom we think we can rely, we were and are satisfied, that injustice has been done him. He presented credentials which proved that he was banished simply because in pursuing his profession—as a lawyer—he defended some of the men hung by the Committee, and not for being a secessionist. On the contrary, we have abundant evidence that he is a staunch loyalist—as he certainly claims to be. Moreover, we are informed that the question of loyalty or disloyalty, never came before the Committee, and that many of its most prominent members are notorious secessionists. Mr. Thurmond fell under the ban of the Committee for defending criminals. We have known of such things before. We remember in the stormy times of the Vigilantes in California, the celebrated Colonel Baker fell under just such a ban for defending Chas. Cora, afterwards hung by the Committee, and came very near being banished from the country. A lawyer's duty sometimes leads him into strange company, and under his oath he is bound to defend those who may demand his services, however repugnant it may be to his feelings. Such, we have little doubt, was the case with Mr. Thurmond. He has been with us all winter and we have heard of no word of reproach against him during his tarry here. He is a young man of intelligence—frank, open, and candid, and from what we have seen of him and heard from others, we believe he has been misrepresented. We take pleasure in making this statement and hope the *Age* will copy it. Mr. T. is now, we believe, in Nevada Territory attending to his legitimate business.

THE CAMP CEMETERY.—We took a stroll to the Camp Cemetary the other day and were struck with the rapidity with which the work is progressing. The Monument to the lamented and honored dead of Bear River, is now nearly completed—trees have been planted, which, when grown, will greatly enbance the beauties of the place—the walls are finished, and the gate, which is a highly ornamental structure, will soon be erected.

The soldiers employed on the Cemetery, seem to take a personal pride in their work, and labor, not as mercenaries, but as having a heartfelt desire to see that the last resting place of their companions may look as neat and beautiful as possible. They have lately been re-covering the mounds over all the graves and when their work shall have been finished, there will be no Cemetery between California on the West, and St. Louis on the East, that can at all compare in beauty with the Camp Douglas Cemetery—a fact which is alike honorable to the Commanding officer, who orders the work, and creditable to the members of the command to whom he commits its execution.

HOTEL IN VIRGINIA, IDAHO TERRITORY.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. M. W. Brown, proprietor of the Virginia Hotel, in Virginia City, Idaho—at which establishment the traveling community can find all the creature comforts for themselves; together with excellent corral and Ranch accommodations for their stock and trains. Give him a call!

NEW UNION PAPER.—That sterling Union man, D. O. McCarthy, has commenced the publication of the American *Flag* at San Francisco, California.

We have received two numbers, which, for amount of news, reading matter, excellence of typographical execution and tasteful arrangement, are difficult to equal.

MORE MISSIONARIES GONE.—John R. Young and Benjamin Cluff, we learn, left on the western coach on Tuesday night for San Francisco, *en route* to the Sandwich Islands, which is to be the scene of their preachings and missionary efforts. At the late conference, missionaries to all parts of the world were selected to proselytize for the Church of Latter Day Saints, and they are now being scattered over the face of the world. While they go forth to other people to wage war on the superstitious of other lands, missionaries come hither to argue against the truth of what is taught here. The truth is mighty and will prevail, and out of all this discussion it will certainly be evolved.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs Meeks & Gibson, proprietors of this Ferry over Snake river. Emigrants and freighters to the Northern country will consult their own advantage by traveling via this Ferry—it being the nearest road to East Bannack, Virginia, the Boise mines and Oregon.

THE FENIANS IN CANADA.—The Fenian Brotherhood having terrified the British Government and nonplussed the statesmen and crowned heads of Europe, have turned up in Canada, and thrown the Bluenoses of that hyperborean region into a delirium of apprehension and terror. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who is so anxious to have one of Victoria's numerous progeny reign over him, is distracted at the thought of the Fenians coming in ahead, and denounces them in set terms. Thomas is very indiscreet, for there is every prospect of a Fenian invasion of Canada; and, in that case, he may find himself compelled to do homage to a "Head Centre," and acknowledge the Fenian dynasty. He had better, therefore, be prepared for the march of events, and not make the cool Canadian climate too hot to hold him once it comes under the sway of the Fenians.—*N. Y. Mercury*, March 27th.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.

Sailed—Opposition steamship Moses Taylor and P. M. Co.'s steamship St. Louis. The latter has 625 passengers; the former more. The St. Louis carries $240,000 in treasure. Ships Franklin and Twilight sailed for Manilla and New York.

Business quiet; flour and wheat firm. Arizona dates to the 5th state Col. Poston had arrived at La Paz with a party of Pimos and Maricopas, for a campaign against the hostile Indians.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

WASHINGTON, April 24th.

On Saturday the House went into committee on the internal tax bill. An amendment making the tax on railroad iron $4 instead of $8 was rejected. On motion of Morrill, the tax on railroad iron rerolled, was made $2 per ton. Griswold offered the following amendment, which was agreed to: Providing that the term re-rolled, shall apply only to rails which the manufacturer receives pay for re-manufacturing, not to new iron. On various kinds of manufactured iron, on which the duty has been fifty cents, there was reported an amendment which was agreed to, taxing them $1 per ton. Cole of California, moved an amendment by making the tax on wine three cents instead of five per gallon; he said the tax was excessive as the value of much of the new wine was only twelve to fifteen cents. The tax on furs was raised to ten per cent. on custom made articles. On wearing apparel the tax was increased to five per cent. On diamonds, emeralds, precious stones, imitations thereof and all other jewelry, a tax of ten per cent. instead of five, was agreed to. Morrill moved an increase of duty on cavendish, plug, twist, and manufactured tobacco not otherwise provided for, to 30 cents per pound, which was agreed to. On cigars valued over $10 and under $20 per thousand, the tax was increased to $8 per thousand; valued over $20 and under $40 per thousand, the tax was increased to $15 per thousand.

WASHINGTON, April 25th.

Burnside has issued a circular dated head-quarters 8th army corps, Annapolis, saying: This army being on the eve of a movement, no applications for furlough will be granted. It is stated Burnside applied for more time and to get more men. Another report states these troops move to-day.

The House in Committee of the Whole adopted an amendment taxing all sales of gold, silver, bullion sterling, uncurrent money, stocks, bonds, etc., one fifth of one per cent. on the amount of such sales and contracts for such sales.

WASHINGTON, April 26th.

The House bill providing for a postal money order system, passed the Senate to-day after being amended. The bill relating to franked matter also passed.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the BEST and SAFEST FERRY on Snake River and is running at LOWER RATES than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the BEST and NEAREST road to any of the above places.

MEEKS & GIBSON,
ap28;3m Proprietors Lower Ferry.

VIRGINIA HOTEL,
VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.

The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and assures them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodgings—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Fine Corral Accommodations

On the premises, also; an Insurance Ranch where all kinds of stock may be turned out with perfect security.

ap28;6w M. W. BROWN.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
—TO—
EAST BANNACK CITY,
IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—5 days and 8 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel B. Sirrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

apr27-tf L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. } { W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.
HOLLADAY & HALSEY
BANKERS,

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

Gold Dust and Coin,
In Currency or Exchange.

WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP.

TWENTY JACKSON and AURORA Thimble Skein Wagons will be sold cheap. Apply to R. A. KEYES,
G. S. L. City, April 12, '64-tf Salt Lake City.

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares of stock in the Jordan Silver Mining Co. at $50 00 per share. Apply to EDWARD PERKINS,
Quartermaster's Warehouse,
mar18tf Salt Lake City.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, April 25th.

Special to the *Post* says the heavy rains of last night will retard military operations.

The Navy Department is trying to regain the ground lost at Plymouth. The rebel ram there will be attended to.

The bank statement shows a decrease of loans twenty-four hundred and sixteen thousand; increase of specie, thirty-one hundred and eighty thousand; decrease in deposits, sixty-three hundred and seventy-two thousand.

The Register of the rebel Treasurer's report states the whole amount of issue of non-interest bearing notes since the formation of the rebel government, is nine hundred and seventy-eight millions two hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars. The whole amount now outstanding, seven hundred and ninety-six millions two hundred and fifty-four thousand four hundred and three dollars.

NEW YORK, April 26th.

Special to the *Commercial* says: It is ascertained that there is not a monitor afloat that does not draw too much water to pass over the bar at the mouth of Albemarle Sound.

There is a strong indication that the Senate will pass Stevens' joint resolution for the temporary raising of the tariff; although an effort will be made to exempt all goods now in bond.

It is stated that the Senate Military Committee agreed to recommend an appropriation of twenty millions for the payment of volunteers for one hundred days.

The strike at the Atlantic Works is ended; the demands of the workmen having been complied with. James McDonald & Co., grain and shipping house, failed.

A Norfolk letter of the 23d, reports the first U. S. volunteers 600 strong, (recruited at Point Lookout from rebel prisoners) is there on provost duty.

WASHINGTON, April 26th.

On the House tax bill, Frank of N. Y., offered an amendment providing that on incomes exceeding six hundred and not exceeding ten thousand the tax shall be five per cent. On incomes of ten to twenty-five thousand a tax of seven and a half per cent.; over twenty-five thousand dollars ten per cent. After some debate the amendment was adopted by 73 to 35. Stevens moved an amendment to tax soldiers and members of Congress ten per cent., which was voted down by a large majority. Many other amendments were offered and rejected, among them one excluding dividends of savings banks from taxation.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 20th.

The dispatch steamer Berry, has just arrived from Plymouth and brings a confirmation of the sinking of the gunboat Southfield, and injuring of the Miami and Whitehead by the rebel ram which now commands the approaches to Plymouth and prevents our re-inforcing it. The ram now has all the inland waters of North Carolina open to her and there is no knowing where she may strike the next blow. Firing has been heard all morning in the direction of Washington. It is supposed the attack on that point has commenced. Reinforcements were sent from here by Gen. Jackson as soon as he heard the attack on Plymouth had commenced, but they doubtless failed to reach the place owing to the presence of the rebel ram. This vessel draws nine feet of water and carries four guns. She is built much like the Merrimac. There is quite a rebel force at Kinston, which it is believed, intends to attack this point in connection with their ram No. 2, now at Kinston.

NEWBERN, N. C., 22d.

The battle which has been going on at Plymouth from the 16th to the 20th, resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy on Wednesday noon, including Gen. Wessel and 1,500 men. The enemy obtained possession of the town at eight in the morning. Gen. Wessel and troops retreated into Fort William, and held out until noon, repulsing the enemy in nine desperate assaults. Their loss is said to be 170, while our loss is slight. Gen. Wessel, who gained such distinction in the seven days' fight before Richmond, made a most brave resistance with his little band of veterans. Several weeks since he called for 5,000 men, stating it would be impossible to hold the city with a less number. It is reported that the enemy left Plymouth, and are now moving on Washington, and also on this city. The rebel ram is at Kinston, on the Neuse river. It is ascertained that a part of them have moved towards Newbern, and expected to make an attack in a day or two. Gunboats and reinforcements are immediately required here and at Washington. Two companies belonging to the 2nd North Carolina Union Volunteers were among the captured at Plymouth, most of whom were taken out and shot by the enemy. After our forces surrendered, all the negroes found in uniform were also shot.

The rebel ram at Plymouth which came down the Roanoke, is expected to act in concert with the other rams in an attack on Washington and Newberne. She carries three small guns; with one 64-pounder and the aid of a few gunboats these rams could readily be run down (as their sea going qualities are bad) under cover of night. The ram at Plymouth swamped two of our gunboats, but it is not expected she will attack any respectable number of gunboats in daytime.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.

Friday morning at daybreak the rebels attacked our outer vedettes at Nickajack Gap, capturing twelve and killing four.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 19.

Gov. Murphy was inaugurated yesterday. Over ten thousand citizens and soldiers were present.

NEW YORK, April 25.

Grant & Co.'s candle manufactory at Philadelphia, Pa., was burned on Friday. Loss, $100,000.

C. CLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City,

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. djan7tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Frag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled RANSOHOFF & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.
RANSOHOFF BRO.
S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. apr6tf

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.
Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

CITY RESTAURANT.
HYDE & VANCE, Proprietors.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and particularly the traveling public, that we have just opened a first class Restaurant, on Main street, next door to the Salt Lake House, where we will always be found ready to serve up Meals at all hours, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms. m2-tf

SALE & FEED STABLES.
SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY

THE Subscriber has complete accommodations for feeding and stabling stock of all kinds.
Corral Accommodation
On a liberal scale on the premises at Reasonable Rates.
Particular attention given to the Selling of Stock.
ap9tf H. J. FAUST.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.
jan5-tf JOS. D. BAYLISS.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
208 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap2tf

ATTENTION!

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!

NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP AND GOOD.

FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION!

Wormser & Co.,

Have just opened a Splendid Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc.

Consisting of

LADIES WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS,
OPERA FLANNELS, MERINOS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Of the Latest and Choicest Patterns.

All Kinds of

LINEN GOODS AND CALICOES,
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,
FANCY TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' GLOVES, ETC.
CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,
DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS,

of Every Variety, and

YANKEE NOTIONS,

too numerous to mention and too splendid to adequately describe.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

☞ At the New Store, Main Street, next to Cronyn & Clayton's. mr24-tf

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,
Merchant Tailors,
Second South Temple St., Near Faust's Livery Stables,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have on hand,
Broad Cloths,
Black Doe Skins,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Marseilles, and
Silk Vestings,
which they offer to make up to order, on Reasonable Terms.

We call particular attention to our stock of

Pantaloon Goods,

just received from the East, which are of the Latest Styles, and in quality superior to any ever before offered for sale in this city.

Feeling thankful for past favors, and confident in our ability to CUT and MAKE UP every variety of garments in the most fashionable and approved styles, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Clothing cleansed and repaired. Cutting done to order. mr29-1m

L. P. FISHER,

NO. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

GREAT SALT LAKE
—AND—
EAST BANNACK EXPRESS LINE

WILL commence running regular trips, with good thorough braced wagons, May 1st, 1864.

THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.

Leave Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday, via. Bannack and Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every Tuesday.
Leave Virginia City every Tuesday, via. Nevada and Bannack City, and arrive at Great Salt Lake City every Monday.
Passengers and Express matter conveyed.
A. J. OLIVER & CO., Proprietors.
THOS. D. BROWN, Agent, Main St., G. S. L. City. m6-td

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,
BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City,
DEALERS IN
COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap1tf

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE,
The highest price paid for
COIN AND GOLD DUST.
Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1p6m

PAXTON & THORNBURGH, Virginia. } { E. WHEATON, Austin.

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO.,
BANKERS,
AUSTIN, - - - - - - - - N. T.
Draw on
Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.
Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.
Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coinage at the Mint.
Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business. feb24-tf

H. W. THEALL, Virginia. } { PAXTON, THORNBURGH & Co., Austin.

ASSAY OFFICE
OF
THEALL & CO.,
AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.
Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin.
We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.
All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to.
feb24tf THEALL & CO.

ASSAY OFFICE.
H. W. KEARSING,
formerly of New York City,
ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.
Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap5tf

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS
RESTAURANT.
South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.
Meals at all hours between Reveille and Tattoo.
feb8p3m JULIUS AVAT, Prop'r.

IN LOVE AND OUT.—It is by no means uncommon for romantic young ladies to fall in love with actors who perform daring lovers or gallant heroes. A celebrated comedian one night, after performing Don Felix in the "Wonder," was followed to his home by a respectable middle-aged lady, who requested a private interview and entreated him to answer whether he was married or engaged. Having replied to both queries in the negative, his visitor took leave, and he did not see her again for a long time, when he addressed her as follows:

"You must certainly allow, madam, that I have a right to put one question, at least, to you, and to expect a sincere reply."

"Certainly."

"Pray, what was the motive of the questions you put to me, since I was never more to hear from you?"

"A beautiful young lady," she answered, "of a considerable fortune, whose time has been chiefly spent in the country, was at the theater when you performed Don Felix. She was enraptured, fell in love with you, and directed me to put those questions. While she was contriving the means of forming an acquaintance with you, the bill announced your appearance in the character of "Scrub." She saw you, and was cured of her passion. She could have united herself to a Don Felix, but not to a Scrub."

TWILIGHT PICTURES.—Did you never, when walking through the streets at dusk, notice the pretty pictures through basement windows, as soon one after another the household lamps are lighted? There is a little fellow climbing into his high chair at the table beside papa and holding his rosy mouth for a kiss. Oh, what will keep that father and husband unspotted from the world, if those pure, trusting lips fail to do it.

Look again into the window. The eldest daughter sits at the table, reading a book, her smoothly braided hair and drooping eyelids; she is reading aloud; and mother sits by listening, with an honest pride in her daughter's goodness and beauty. And now they both look up, the book is closed and the girl springs to the door, and we see father's embrace and kiss, and mamma is well content to wait her turn, for is she not, the bright haired girl, their child!

Look again. The fire burns brightly. By its light you can see a man walking the floor with a baby's cheek pressed against his; the little thing is sick, and mamma is weary with tending it, and looks on with a pleased smile at the not ungraceful way in which her husband handles the little creature and soothes him to sleep. Ah, see! he kisses the mother's forehead as he places the baby back in her arms. Was she weary when he came back from the office? Perhaps so, but she has forgotten it now.

☞ The cockney's method of spelling saloon is well known. Said he, "There's a hess, and a hay, and two hoes and a hen." A gentleman traveling through Yorkshire, outside of a stage-coach, asked the driver the name of a pretty little village they were passing through. "The reply was "Hoogreen." Being asked to spell it, he replied, "we spell it with a haitch and two hoes, gee, har, two hees, and a hen."

☞ The terror of the great desert of Sahara is being removed by the application of science. In 1860 five wells have been opened, bringing fishes to the surface from a depth of five hundred feet. Vegetation is springing up around the wells, and the "desert will bloom like the rose."

CLOSE CONSCRIPTING.—I listened a day or two since to a butternut-clad individual, who had succeeded in making good his escape, expatiate most eloquently on the rigidness with which the conscription was enforced south of the Tennessee river. His response to a question propounded by a citizen ran somewhat in this wise: "Do they conscript close, over the river? Hell, stranger, I should think they did! They take every man that hasn't been dead more than two days!" If this is correct, the Confederacy has at least a ghost of a chance left.—*Correspondent of N. Y. World.*

☞ The Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* says: "A bishop, writing from one of the rebel States, warns us against encouraging clergymen to return to the South while the Confederate government is in power. All clergymen, not in charge of congregations, he writes, have been conscripted; and even pastors in charge, he says, will be forced, he fears, into the ranks of the army."

CIRCULAR.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF UTAH,
CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.,
April 21st, 1864.

The General commanding the District, desires most fully and explicitly to caution the soldiers under his command as to their course and bearing towards the people of Utah. He has seen with just pride that officers and men, during our sojourn here, have manifested a proper spirit, such as becomes soldiers of the Nation, and have refrained, in general, from retaliatory measures or conduct under provocation.

But the General is apprised that it is the object of the teachings of many of the leaders of the people to wean them from their love of country, and instil in their hearts bitterness and hatred towards the soldiers as the representatives of the Government. Bad men have sought and still seek to educate the mass of their followers in constant lessons of antagonism towards Government, and lead them to the very verge of open-handed treason by covert sneers or bold denunciations. That these efforts thus far have not been followed by their legitimate, if not intended results, redounds to the credit of the people, aided by the straightforward bearing of the soldiers of this command. It is, however, especially enjoined upon soldiers, officers and men, that they refrain on all occasions from interference in any shape with the rights of person, property or liberty of the inhabitants of Utah, as well because of their duty to the Government, Constitution and Laws of the land, as because of justice to a whole people, some of whom indeed may be misled by evil disposed persons in their midst.

It is ever to be remembered, and cannot too fully be impressed on your minds, that the military forces were sent to this District to protect and foster your every interest under the broad panoply of our free institutions.

Relying on the intelligence of the mass of the people, to counteract the evil influences and unpatriotic counsels of evil disposed and ambitious men, anxious to retain their hold on power and place, the soldiers of this command are directed to abstain from retaliating in kind, for the real or fancied injuries received at the hands of some of the people. It is hardly deemed necessary to repeat to you, that with the private relations, domestic practices, methods of belief or religion, you have naught to do, in your capacity as soldiers of the nation. However contrary these may seem to us, whose history, habits, education and daily walk, have instilled totally different and repugnant ideas, it is not our province to reform by violent measures, but, to protect all, so long as they violate not the Constitution and laws of the country, in manner subject to military laws.

No officer or soldier of this command, will, therefore, assume to right real or imagined wrongs among or by the civil inhabitants; but, in all such cases, will report the facts to these Head-Quarters, for such action as may be deemed necessary or proper. Interference with civil authorities or persons, by subordinates, will not be countenanced, and is expressly prohibited, except in those special cases heretofore explained and set forth in general and special orders from these Head-Quarters, relative to treasonable language and violations of the regulations of Military Reservations.

Fully alive to the rights and interests committed to his care, your General will ever take the proper measures to protect the one and advance the other; but, he desires you to understand, that the residents of Utah, are entitled to, and should receive, the same protection and courtesies, which the American soldier ever extends to the citizens of our common country. By command of

Brig. Gen. CONNOR.

M. G. LEWIS, A. A. G., U. S. V.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,
CALICOES, SILKS, FLANNELS
DRILLINGS,

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
CANDLES,
SOAP, SUGARS,
etc., etc., etc.,
HARDWARE,
CUTTLERY,
CROCKERY,
etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMIE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

ap8tf A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY,

SELECTED WITH ESPECIAL VIEW TO THIS MARKET,

At Rates to Suit the Times.

A Full Assortment of

Merchandise.

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In fact everything desirable, necessary and useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicos, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

☞ GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES. ☜

ap8tf RANSOHOFF & CO.

We are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED,

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr6tf

SALT! SALT!!

A No. one article of fine boiled

TABLE SALT,

Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style and at the shortest notice. Also, a superior quality without sacks furnished in any quantity, on application to

feb18-3m M. J. SILVERMAN,
9th ward, G. S. L. City.

ARMY PROPOSALS.

Commissary Department, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Subsistence Office,
G. S. L. City, Mar. 1st, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores—Viz:

1st, FRESH BEEF.

Three hundred and twenty-six thousand (326,000) pounds, more or less, of fresh beef, killed and dressed in the usual manner, (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place, at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.

The delivery to commence on the first day of July, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.

2nd, FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months, from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 fine boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 1 P. M., on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Beef," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
March 2d, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 M., the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand [4,000] Cords.
Hay—Two Thousand [2,000] Tons.
Oats—One Hundred Thousand [100,000] Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And bids also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed [through the Post-Office or otherwise] to Capt. D. B. Stover Ass't Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed, Proposals for "Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.

D. B. STOVER,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, District of Utah.